

Chapter 4, Pitch

Vocabulary

Enharmonic pitches:

Pitches can always have at least two different names, many even three different names, even white keys on the piano. For example: C_b=B, G=F_x, D_#=E_b, etc.

Ledger lines

Octave sign: 8va – sounds one octave higher than written. 8vb or 8 bassa – sounds one octave lower than written.

Octave identification: location of exact pitch: Middle C = C₄

Stems and stem direction

Dynamics: all in English and Italian on p. 79

Repeat signs

1st and 2nd ending

Da capo al fine

Dal segno al fine

Suggested exercises:

1. Work through Practice materials on pp. 85-89
2. Work through Focus on Skills 2 which covers the first three chapters (pp. 91-93).

Chapter 5, Elements of the Major Scale

Vocabulary

Elements of the major scale:

Pattern of whole steps and half steps: W, W, H, W, W, W, H

First note of scale: Tonic

Major scales played on the piano – see Appendix E: pp. 318-320

Solfege:

do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do (movable “do” system)

Major scale degree names:

Tonic, supertonic, mediant, sub-dominant, dominant, sub-mediante, leading tone, tonic (leading tone is sometimes called the “sub-tonic” if lowered one-half step).

Ear Training

Perfect Pitch

Relative Pitch

Rhythm beaming:

Beaming to the beat with 8th notes or smaller only

Suggested exercises:

1. Try the Practice Materials on pp. 107-113.
2. Check for more melodies to use solfege with in Appendix D, pp. 313-317. You can use a neutral syllable, solfege, or numbers.